

Evening Telegraph

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

Our Relations with Great Britain.

The relations subsisting at present between the United States and Great Britain are peculiarly and we may say peculiarly disagreeable. It is not required for us to remind our readers of the wrongs to which our country has been subjected by the Government of England, of the sympathy which the latter had extended to it, of the material contribution which she forwarded, and of her sacrifice of all national law in order that her unholty jealousy of the United States could be made to cause our overthrow.

"The real grievance of the United States was the indifference of England in the civil war, and her willingness to see the Union dissolved. Of this the Americans were conscious at the time, and remember every day. They think we should have an active sympathy with the North; that a confederacy based upon such a slavery should have been at once condemned; that the Republica party was the true friend of England; that it was wrong to even doubt the success of the Federal arms. After all, the anger of the Americans was due to their consciousness of England's want of sympathy with them in their hour of peril; but the anger, if right, has been enough indulged."

This is true so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The sole ground for ill-feeling is not lack of sympathy, it is loss of money. The sympathy can be expressed now when we don't need it or at any future time, and the lack of it is forgotten. Success enables us to look leniently at the failure of Great Britain to act as became a free people. But the pecuniary loss can only be compensated for by securing payment. We want the pound of flesh which, by the contract, we are entitled to have, and no soft words or answers at outers' dinners will satisfy the people of the United States.

The remarks of Mr. Roebuck at the very dinner at which Mr. Johnson was so loud in his protestations were of a character to cause general regret at the speech of our Minister. The insolence of the Englishman knew no bounds, and it came as an immediate warning to Mr. Johnson to cease to commit himself so unilaterally. To be sure a large proportion of the British press, and particularly of the British people, repudiate the rude and discourteous remarks of Mr. Roebuck, but for all that he is a representative man, a member of Parliament, and when he says that the American people are composed of the off-scouring of Europe, for that is about what his remarks amounted to, he goes so far as to cause the American Minister to pause in the midst of his professions of unbounded friendship.

The truth of the matter is that Mr. Johnson, if he values his position as Minister, must remember that the American people are a high-spirited and deeply-wronged people, and will bear any evil rather than insult. For two reasons they desire the settlement of the Alabama and kindred claims in full. 1st. To recompense our citizens from the losses they have sustained; but 2d, and principally, to prove to all the world that England has to acknowledge that her course was wrong, and make public reparation. For these reasons there can be no lasting peace or real feeling of amity between the people of this continent and Great Britain, until full satisfaction is made for spoliation committed, and full amends made for the many wrongs done us during the civil war.

It will take considerable casuistry and lots of logic to sustain and harmonize the motto paraded through the Northern cities—"No equality with inferior and mongrel races" with the pleasant invitation and loving assurances of the Democracy to their dear colored voting brethren of Louisiana and Mississippi. The old common stock of "broad principles," "undeniable facts," and "irrefragable arguments," on which Democratic orators have drawn so long and so largely, will not serve to extricate them from the present delicate dilemma. We fear an entirely new set of original principles are needed to suit the occasion. Who among their valiant leaders will discover or invent them and their application before "chill November's surly blasts" leave their "fields and forests bare!"

What Good is Done by Public Meetings?

There are two ways of performing political work. The one is by quiet personal exertion, the other by public demonstration. If we were compelled to choose between the two, and totally abandon one or the other, we would not hesitate to give up all public meetings, and see what converts could be made through the aid of personal application. But we are under no such necessity. We can have both public meetings and private efforts, and we consider a few such gatherings as that which filled Broad street in front of the League House on Tuesday as powerful organs for good. There can be no question but that the sight of so many thousands of people—all actuated by a common impulse, all working for the same cause, all intending to vote the same ticket—carries to the public mind an idea of power which cannot be otherwise attained.

The Congressional Contest in Pennsylvania. The Republican nominations for members of Congress in this State are now complete. The following is the full and correct list, with the names of the present members, Democrats being printed in italics: Dists. Nominees. Present Members.

Table with columns for District, 1864, 1866, 1867, and 1868. Lists names of candidates and incumbents for various districts.

We have been unable to separate the vote of 1867 in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Districts, and hence are obliged to give these two Districts together. From this table it will be seen that, while we succeeded in electing Republican members in the Third, Fifth, Tenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-first Districts in 1866, at the election for Supreme Judge in 1867 the Democrats had a majority in all these districts excepting the Tenth, in which the vote was a tie.

"The Accident of Birth." No wonder that John Quincy Adams, Jr., regrets that the "accident of birth" gave him the name he bears. With an ingratiate certainly singular, he repines that he bears that name, yet to it he owes the feeble sort of notoriety which he possesses. To it, and it alone, he is indebted for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. To render his insult to family history the more apparent, and to set beyond all doubt his degeneracy from the lessons of his ancestors, he inserts in his letter of acceptance the following paragraph:—"The Democratic party appeared to commit themselves to the indefinite extension of the intolerable usurpation of irredeemable paper currency. I am too much of a Democrat to regard any such prospect with patience. I believe in hard money, and therein hold myself to be a true Jacksonian Democrat."

This from one who bears the name of John Quincy Adams! In this man glories in the name of a Jackson Democrat! Looking back for forty years, what a difference do we see! Then the name was found among the roll of American statesmen, and for one who bears it to call himself a "Jackson Democrat" would be a political paradox too rich to be thought of. Certainly time changes all things, and no change could be greater than for the grandson of the late President to make such an avowal as he has. No wonder, with such sentiments, that he regrets the "accident of his birth."

VICTORIOUS GENERALS who win their laurels in a noble cause possess an irresistible claim to the gratitude of the nations they rescue. All countries have been prompt to recognize, in some form, this sacred obligation. The loyal people of the United States are now testifying their devotion to General Grant, for his inestimable services, in a manner that reflects the highest degree of credit upon all concerned. While the sympathizers with the Rebellion seek to reward him for his unparalleled achievements by disgraceful abuse and vituperation, millions of true lovers of the nation he served are preparing to return to him victories in the field of political strife for his resplendent victories of war. For his triumph at Belmont, Vermont, gives 27,000 majority! For his capture of Fort Donelson Maine rolls up 23,000! The next two or three Republican State triumphs will be set aside as an appropriate return for his bravery at Shiloh. For his capture of Vicksburg he will receive immense Republican victories at the State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. For his skillful management of the army of the Tennessee he will be rewarded by an utter rout of the Democracy, horse, foot, and dragons, at the other preliminary State elections. And for his final master-stroke against the Rebellion, the Republicans of the United States will be content with nothing less than a clean sweep of every Northern State in the Presidential elections, added to such a catalogue of triumphs in the South as will enable the Southern Republicans to head off the remnant of the discomfited Democracy as Sherman captured Johnston.

We hope, however, that after Lee's surrender, if Seymour, imitating the example of the great Rebel chief, Jefferson Davis, attempts to escape from the country in petticoats after his Richmond falls, no attempt will be made to arrest him. "Let us have peace!"

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST STREET, above Fifteenth. Preaching to-morrow at 10 A. M., and 7 1/2 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. M. HENRY, D. D.

THE MAN WHO ADVERTISES TO people of an "attachment to his outfit" is requested to let his hand on the patron of PHILADELPHIA'S "FLOR DE MAYO." Nobody who has cured a hot eye by the use of this eye-water has been able to refrain from continuing the indulgence. Sold by all druggists.

PHILADELPHIA AND BRADING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868. NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND BRADING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

ALL NIGHT IN THE STREETS OF Philadelphia. The homeless bummer, where he goes and what he does with himself, illustrated by Dr. J. H. THOUGHTON, resident physician of the "Redeemer" Hospital, on Wednesday evening, September 24, 1868, assisted by distinguished amateurs in singing, reading, and reciting at Hallman's new stand, North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND. Office of the WALLACE OIL CO., No. 39 WALNUT STREET. The Directors of the Wallace Oil Co. have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT, on the capital stock, payable on Friday, 23rd inst., at 10 A. M., at the Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1868. FRANK H. SCRELL, Secretary.

THOMAS GALES FOSTER, OF Philadelphia, City, has of the greatest force of Speaking Machines of the world in use at CONCERT HALL, on SUNDAY NEXT at 11 A. M., and 7 1/2 P. M. Seats free.

PIMPLY FACES, UNNATURAL REDNESS, Itching, Swelling, Eruptions, Eczema, and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly diseases upon any part of the body are effectually cured by Healy's Hair Ointment. Sold in every box. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 602 ARCH STREET.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. THE ENGLAND - Vertical Railway, with Bathing and Water connections connecting, Billings and Telegraph Buildings, and at such a shocking statement in price.

THE BEARS AND THE BOYS. A man in Quebec, the other day, (So the daily newspapers say,) Had two dancing bears on the street Keeping time to his music with graceful feet. He kept them dancing in pleasant weather, Safely and strongly chained together. They gathered a crowd of men and boys, Who made a cheerful sort of noise.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHES HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, 111 1/2 PHILADELPHIA. THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED BOYS' CLOTHING STORE IN THE UNION.

WARBURTON, Hatter, No. 430 CHESTNUT STREET, 915 1/2. JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 N. NINTH STREET, First door above Chestnut street. WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-sting Dress Hats (patented), all the improved fashions of the season. CHESTNUT STREET, next door to the Post Office. 11 1/2 1/2.

POLITICAL.

CAMPAIGN CLUB

1860 and 1868.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

THE CLUB

WILL ASSEMBLE FOR PARADE ON SATURDAY EVENING

19th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock, AT CITY ARMY, BROAD AND RACE STREETS.

All Republicans are respectfully invited to join in the demonstration.

WM. B. MANN, President and Chief Marshal.

R. W. BEATTY, Secretary.

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, TREASURER.

PARADE

CAMPAIGN CLUB.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

The officers and members of the Club will meet at the CITY ARSENAL, RACE, BELOW BROAD, On Saturday Evening, 19th inst., AT 7 O'CLOCK SHARP.

To proceed over the following route:—Assemble at Arsenal—down Race to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Sixth, down Sixth to Pine, out Pine to Broad, up Broad to Arch, out Arch to Twenty-first, up Twenty-first to Callowhill, down Callowhill to Fifteenth Ward Meeting, and from thence to place of meeting, and there dismiss. By order.

WM. B. MANN, President and Chief Marshal.

R. H. BEATTY, Secretary.

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

"THE STARRY FLAG 'NEATH WHICH WE FOUGHT."

RETURNED SOLDIERS

SAILORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Your National Republican Executive Committee Having Called A Grand National Convention OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, To meet at Philadelphia, beneath the shadow of INDEPENDENCE HALL, On the First and Second of October, 1868.

You are invited to be present to assist in welcoming your brave comrades in arms from our sister States to the NATIVE CITY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, to concert with them measures to secure the election of the

ILLUSTRIOUS GRANT AS PRESIDENT, And thus to preserve the PRIDE AND LIBERTIES of our country, whose UNION YOU SAVED through blood and toil. The traitors you conquered and pardoned openly menace their purpose to bring ruin. THEY THREATEN ANOTHER WAR unless they can control the Government which they sought to overthrow. They are now, from day to day, murdering not only the poor freedmen, but hundreds of brave white Union men, and the wives of many a noble some reach and many a bloody field. Thank God, your leader still lives!

LET US HAVE PEACE. Come, then, every man of you, that each may encourage his comrade to

USE THE BALLOT AS HE DID THE BULLET. Proclaim that only the loyal ballot have from since in the National Convention, and you will give peace, harmony and prosperity to your country. The young men of your country are now in heaven, and you will look down upon you with smiles.

MARCH TO VICTORY WITH GRANT. He will make another Gettysburg, and he will give another leg to help him. He will lead us to a new and better Union. He will lead us to a new and better Union. He will lead us to a new and better Union.

MIGHTY DEMONSTRATION. "LIBERTY AND UNION NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INDETERMINABLE. REMEMBER ANDERSON VILLAGE LIBBY BELLE ISLE AND SALSIBURY."

Address A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary, No. 206 S. SEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHICKERING PIANOS. Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, No. 94 CHESTNUT STREET.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BELL'S, No. 108 CHESTNUT STREET.

STOCK & CO'S AND HAINES' HAMMILL'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, No. 523 CHESTNUT STREET.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st. Purse \$500. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to start. 1st at 10 A. M. 2nd at 12 P. M. 3rd at 2 P. M. 4th at 4 P. M. 5th at 6 P. M. 6th at 8 P. M. 7th at 10 P. M.

WANTS. WANTED, a BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, West of Broad and north of Spring Garden street. Address, with terms, etc., No. 114 Phila. P. O.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN in the Silk Department of a first-class Retail Dry Goods House. Some send apply out boxes that are competent. Address, with references, SILKS, at this office. 919 1/2

WANTED, A BOY IN A RETAIL DRY Goods Store. Address, with references, G. "AGE" Office. 919 1/2

PAPER. 50 TONS Wrapping, Manila, and Hardware Papers, OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. C. H. GARRETT & BROTHERS, 919 1/2